The German Tribune

[Ha]mburg, 3 May 1981
[Tw]entieth Year - No. 986 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Schmidt's trade mission to Saudi Arabia

[C]hancellor Schmidt's visit to Saudi [Arabia] takes place against a back[grou]nd of intense speculation and con[trov]ersy about German arms sales to the [Sau]di Arabians.

Officially, the main item on the [age]nda will be how the Federal Republic [can] improve its balance of payments with [Sau]di Arabia.

Chancellor Schmidt will be accom[pan]ied by Bonn Minister of Economic [Af]fairs Count Lambsdorff. This was not [or]iginally planned, but is clearly a part [of] an attempt to create the best possible [pre]conditions for the discussions.

Count Lambsdorff is responsible for [app]roving the export of arms but be will [no]t be acting in this capacity in Riyadh. [Co]unt Lambsdorff will rather be demon[stra]ting Bonn's interest in economic [co]operation with Saudi Arabia over a [wi]de area.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is ten [tim]es bigger than West Germany and its [pop]ulation ten times smaller. Saudi Ara[bia] is West Germany's main oil source and also its main creditor. West Germany's debt to Saudi Arabia is DM 20bn. Saudi Arabia's foreign currency reserves total 120 billion dollars.

Saudi Arabia spends about DM 100 billion a year on the development of national industry and infrastructure. One of the key points of Chancellor Schmidt's discussions with Saudi Arabian leaders will be: how much of this huge sum will go to West German firms?

Saudi Arabia allegedly wants weapons and arms from West Germany and is particularly interested in the Leopard tank.

Saudi crown prince Fahd, a brother of King Khalid, has hinted that the basis for business between his country and West Germany will disappear unless this business includes arms sales. On the other hand, the Bonn government has said that it has so far received no official request for arms from the Saudis.

Chancellor Schmidt and Economics Minister Lambsdorff will face the delicate task of sounding out to what extent Saudi oil deliveries to West Germany, further Saudi loans and commissions for West German firms are dependent on Bonn willingness to supply the arms the Saudis are said to want.

They will be able to make the formal point that the Bonn government and the Bundesrat have not yet relaxed the extremely tight arms export regulations.

Another point they will make is that the West German arms industry would hardly be able to cope with a huge order from Saudi Arabia. At present it is geared only to meeting the demands of the Bundeswehr.

They will also, in confidential discussions, point to ways and means of get-

Continued on page 2

Carrington in Bonn

Margaret Thatcher's visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states has [giv]en her Foreign Minister Lord Carring[ton] an explosive subject for his talks in [Bo]nn.

The British are quite openly compet[ing] with the West Germans for an order to [equ]ip the Saudi army with tanks.

At first sight, this would seem to suit [Ch]ancellor Schmidt, who has been forc[ed] onto the defensive about Saudi arms [dea]les.

On closer inspection, Mrs Thatcher's [vis]it underlines the mentality of her go[ver]nment — a mentality in which Euro[pe]an solidarity plays little part.

London can be relied on to go it [al]one in foreign policy in every conceiv[ab]le area — regardless of what its part[ner]s think.

This will certainly be a major discus[si]on point at the Nato spring conference [in] Bonn, at which Europeans and Ame[r]icans will make a number of binding [d]ecisions on key foreign policy issues, [in]cluding the Middle East.

Chancellor Schmidt and Minister of [F]oreign Affairs Genscher prepared the [gr]ound for the Nato meeting in their [ta]lks with Lord Carrington, who has shown [h]is skill in negotiation on several occa[s]ions and in his talks with Schmidt and Genscher he probably played the part of [m]ediator between them and Mrs That[c]her.

He knows, however, that the prospects [f]or success are limited. The problems to [b]e solved have not changed. Nor have the views of either side.

Werner Blum

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 April 1981)



Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo (left) at a press conference with Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg. (Photo: dpa)

Spanish premier makes visit 'in support of democracy'

Visits by foreign heads of government to West Germany generally preoccupy chiefs of protocol more than the minds of most Germans. In this respect, the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo is routine. Nonetheless, Sotelo deserves more particular attention. And he also has high expectations of his visit.

The images of the failed right-wing coup in Spain are still powerful in our minds. Just as MPs were voting for or against Sotelo as the new Spanish Prime Minister, Lieutenant Major Antonio Tejera Molina entered the parliament waving a pistol — and for some hours the fate of Sapin's young democracy seemed to be sealed.

Sotelo reminded Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher emphatically of this coup. His statement that after the events of February 23 Spanish democracy needs the support of all free countries and especially of its European neighbours is an appeal to be taken seriously.

Against this background, Madrid's wish to join the EEC and Nato must be more than a friendly gesture. Many in the Spanish army seem to think that there was nothing dishonourable about what the coup leaders did, that they only had the country's well-being in mind.

The latent danger for Spanish democracy persists. Helmut Schmidt said that Spain would be welcome in the EEC and in Nato.

More than ever, Spain now needs the support of democratic Europeans.

Hans Stollhans

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 April 1981)

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington (left) with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during talks in Bonn. Lord Carrington also had talks with Chancellor Schmidt during his visit. (Photo: dpa)

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Searching behind the camouflage for the causes of depression

It will be a miracle if the European Coal and Steel Community survives. It has not created a highly rationalised and profitable steel industry, but a near-bankrupt one in which less and less is invested.

The union is falling further and further and further behind Japan, its major competitor.

Subsidies have undermined the market. Continued violations of the treaty render the EEC Commission powerless. But even before this, its powers were not sufficient to enforce competition.

In the coal industry, the union has given up. In 10 years, members of the association will be importing as much coal as is now mined in member countries.

Eight of the 10 member nations are not prepared to buy from Germany and Britain, the two main producers. They prefer to import cheap foreign coal.

So, to the background. Here is a quote from Jean Monnet, founder of the Coal and Steel Community.

"The basis of the superiority which German industrialists admit that Germany has is its ability to produce steel at a price with which the French cannot compete. From this they conclude that French industrial production as a whole is at a disadvantage.

"French industrial reconstruction, they argue, is at risk if the question of German industrial production and its competitiveness is not settled quickly. Germany is already asking for its steel production limit to be raised from 11 to 14 million tonnes a year.

"At the same time, French production will remain at the same level or even drop. The consequences to be drawn from all this are clear: German expansion, German exports at dumping prices,

■ RESOURCES

EEC coal, steel union faces a crisis

the re-introduction of pre-war cartels, perhaps German industrial expansion moving eastwards as a prelude to political agreements.

"And France back on the old paths of limited and protectionist production."

These are probably the decisive passages of the exposé in which Monnet convinced French Foreign Minister Schuman of his idea in the spring of 1950.

The time was right. On 10 May of that year Schuman was to meet his British and US opposite numbers, Ernest Bevin and Dean Acheson, in London — to discuss the economic future of the Federal Republic of Germany, founded a year before.

In particular the three wanted to discuss the future of West German heavy industry. Schuman was under pressure. France had become isolated at a number of Foreign Minister's conferences because of its rejection of the idea of West German economic independence — a rejection which Monnet openly attributed to a French inferiority complex.

The French Foreign Minister had to take an initiative in London. Otherwise France ran the risk of being excluded de facto from having any further influence on the course of West German affairs.

Monnet used both these factors — the awkward position his foreign minister was in and the French fear of a revitalised Germany — for his plan. Monnet son of a brandy dealer from Cognac, had different fears.

As he wrote in his memoirs: "If we do nothing, we face another war, not caused by or against Germany but because of Germany. Wherever one looks in the present world situation, one finds only cul-de-sacs."

The cold war in Germany had already begun. France could offer a way out of the impasse — if it was prepared to stop humiliating Germany by economic and political controls and if it could overcome its own fear of its eastern neighbour. The first step on this path was the coal and steel union, the Europeanisation of the coal and steel industry. The logic of this organisation demanded supranationalism, as cooperation alone could not eliminate national fears. It was necessary to have a supra-national authority governing the coal and steel industries of the two countries.

On April 18, 1951, exactly three years ago, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, France and West Germany signed the European coal and steel union agreement which came into force on 23 July 1962.

This agreement represents the highest degree of renunciation of national sovereignty in any area ever in Europe. Decisions in the union are made not by the Council of Ministers but by the European Commission. The Council of Ministers then approves whatever decisions are made.

Here the Commission needs a majority from the national ministers but otherwise it acts and takes initiatives independently. In the EEC, on the other hand, the Commission only has the right to make proposals. Otherwise it has to wait for the Council of Ministers to take initiatives.

In the coal and steel union, the Commission can fix minimum prices and production quotas. It can even allow a member to leave the union for a limited period.

The Commission sets targets for both industries, says whether planned investements are likely to be profitable or not, grants loans, gives adaptation and retraining subsidies to workers made redundant, approves or vetoes cartels and mergers. Apart from the watchdogs over competition in Brussels, no EEC Commissioner has as much room for manoeuvre and scope for action as the Commissioner for the Coal and [...] Community, who is at present the [...] Count Davignon.

Davignon's power does not [...] guarantee success. Monnet's [...] aims have been achieved, but not [...] economic aims. The fathers of [...] agreement wanted to "continually [...] the conditions which guaranteed [...] most rational distribution of produc[...] the highest possible level."

In a common market, they believ[...] companies would in time choose [...] most favourable locations and [...] costs by mass production. A large [...] et would also reduce the steel indu[...] traditional susceptibility to oscilla[...] in employment levels.

But the union had no chance [...] achieving these high-flown aims. [...] member states did not allow the [...] national industries to become one [...] European industry. They broke [...] terms of the treaty by helping lame [...] companies that would otherwise [...] gone broke.

Flying in the face of treaty re[...] tions, they built up a subsidy syst[...] which is unparalleled except in the [...] sent Common Agricultural Policy.

National steel industries in Belg[...] France, Italy and the UK will have [...] ceived about DM60bn in subsidies [...] at the end of the 1975-1983 period.

The national steel industries in t[...] countries are literally only surviv[...] thanks to regular cheques from the [...] vernment. And when these paym[...] ceased during the recent govern[...] crisis in Belgium, the three main [...] companies warned that they could [...] survive for eight days without subsi[...]

Winfried Münst[...]

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 April 19[...])



Saudi Arabia

Continued from page 1

ting round the problem, with Saudi Arabia, for example, ordering arms which West German firms produce jointly with the French, Italians or British.

As for the variety and extent of West German industrial involvement in Saudi Arabia, West German companies have put in tenders for contracts worth DM 12 billion.

The West German construction industry is in the running for commissions to build hospitals, offices barracks, roads and bridges, pipelines, a railway an airport, a container port, water purification plant, a telecommunications training centre, a sports stadium, a power station, a telephone and telex network, workshops, university buildings and flats.

West German firms are also in with a chance of winning orders to supply locomotives, lorries, steel and cement.

This list underlines how strong West German business interest in Saudi Arabia is. Nonetheless, a political decision on future relations with Saudi Arabia has to be taken.

If the Saudis want West German arms but do not get them they are unlikely to be assuaged by West German praise for their moderating role in Opec, for their contribution to Arab stability in the Gulf or to the Third World.

Bonn will have to take all these complex factors into account. The mission should not end with an unsatisfactory compromise. If the political climate worsens West Germany will feel the economic effects sharply.

Rudolf Strauch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 April 1981)

European-Arab talks on cooperation, oil, gas

A series of working groups have been set up to examine ways of improving cooperation between Arab members of Opec and West European Mediterranean states.

One of the main topics is oil and natural gas production and exports.

The working groups were set up following a meeting in Rome, at which representatives of 18 nations attended.

Guidelines worked out recommend training schemes for refinery workers and other oil industry staff.

The main item on the agenda of the seminar was a study over several years by the Italian national oil company, ENI.

The study concludes that the Arab countries, if they want rapid industrial development, will, at least for the next ten years, have to agree with the Western industrial nations on a joint strategy. The present tactics of the Opec and OECD countries are leading to recurring recessive cycles and growth levels far below the potential of the countries involved.

The ENI study says that the real danger for the Arab countries is not that the oil will soon run out. What could happen would be plummeting demand for oil as as result of reduced dependence in OECD countries.

The interdependence model proposed by ENI envisages discussions and agreements on oil prices which would be allowed to rise but within a reasonable framework which would allow Western industry better to calculate probable costs. In return, the Arab countries would be given sales guarantees for th[...] products and comprehensive techn[...] and investment aid.

The reaction of Arab representati[...] to these proposals for developm[...] through cooperation were mixed.

Basically they agreed that there w[...] have to be closer cooperation, [...] beyond this differences were consi[...] able, as illustrated by the fact that [...] Tunisian delegate called for immedi[...] measures to prevent a worldwide [...] by the end of the century, whereas [...] Libyan delegate ruled out any kind [...] price agreements with the West.

Here, he said, the rules of the [...] market would apply, otherwise the A[...] could be accused of taking advantage [...] their monopoly.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 April 19[...])

The German Tribune
Publisher Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief O[...] Heinz. Editor Alexander Anthony. English langu[...] sub-editor: Simon Burnell. — Distribution Manag[...] Georgine Picone.
Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 Schoene Auss[...] Hamburg 76, Tel.: 22 85 1, Telex: 02-14733.
Advertising rates list No. 13 — Annual subscription DM 35.
Printed by Druck- und Verlagshaus Friedrich Pf[...] Bremen-Blumenthal. Distributed in the USA by: M[...] MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, [...] 10011.
All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints [...] published in cooperation with the editorial st[...] leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of [...] ny. They are complete translations of the original [...] no way abridged nor editorially redrafted. THE GE[...] TRIBUNE also publishes quarterly supple[...] featuring articles selected from German periodic[...]
In all correspondence please quote your sub[...] number which appears on the wrapper, [...] asterisks, above your address.

HOME AFFAIRS

'Motley spectrum' under cloak of anti-nuclear movement

[T]he loose grouping of organisations opposed to the Nato nuclear arms [mod]ernisation decision has attracted [...] attention than any other mass in[...] [...]e in West German history.

[B]y comparison, the anti nuclear power [move]ment is feeble — at least according [to th]e Young Socialists.

[H]ow the emerging German peace [move]ment, as it is known, will develop [and h]ow big it will become are still ques[tion]s to be answered.

[S]ome politicians believe that this [...] of pacificism will prove to be [...]ger than the anti-atom bomb cam[paig]n of the late 1950s, the opposition [to] the emergency laws in the late 1960s [an]d the environmental movement of the [...] 1970s.

[E]ven the US administration attaches [...] importance to German pacificism [ev]en though it is not yet as strong as [th]e movement in the Netherlands for [ex]ample.

The Americans agree with the leader[sh]ip of the three Bundestag parties that [th]e new movement could erode the [fou]ndations of the German defence con[tri]bution.

The SPD, FDP and CDU de facto constitute an all-party coalition [aga]inst this development, though there [is] confusion in their ranks about how to [com]bat its. Especially as the SPD and [th]e FDP are open on the left: the new [pac]ificism is highly influential within [the] SPD.

One of the difficulties established politics has to cope with is the diffuseness of the movement. It is difficult to make out the goals, range and structure of the movement. Not even the Ministry of Defence, which is most affected, has a precise picture, though it was Defence Minister Hans Apel (SPD) who first drew the cabinet's attention to this development.

The terms "peace movement" and "pacificsm" are problematic enough in themselves. Everyone claims he wants peace and no one but a lunatic fringe would accuse the government of deliberately working against peace.

The unifying element of the campaign is readiness to do what Apel has termed "an invitation to aggression": the unilateral unilateral disarmament of the West. The demands made range from total abolition of the Bundeswehr and reisgnation from Nato to renunciation of the modernisation of the Nato medium-range nuclear weapons arsenal in Europe.

Compared with the call not to introduce these new weapons, everything else fades into the background. The planned modernisation is the crystallisation point for the movement, the unifying factor which brings otherwise different currents together into one river.

The demonstration by over 10,000 people in Bonn Cathedral Square shortly before the meeting of the Nato Nuclear Planning Group underlined how broad-based the movement is.

The official organiser of this demonstration was "The Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation" which, according to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution Report, is strongly influenced by communists.

It is known that the national secretary of this organisation, which claims to be independent, is a former co-founder of the MSB-Spartakus student organisation, which has close ties with the West German Communist Party (DKP).

According to SPD information, a large part of the funds for this organisation's many activities comes from East Germany.

These dubious connections did not prevent a large number of groups and associations from travelling to Bonn to take part in the demonstration.

They included the Young Democrats (FDP) and the Young Socialists (SPD), plus Protestant Student groups, Land pupils' organisations, anti-fascist resistance fighters' groups and all kinds of student groups including the VDS.

Friends of Nature youth marched alongside the Greens and members of the National Association of Environmental Citizens' Action Campaigns (BBU).

In all, about 30 groups called for a reversal of the decision to modernise the nuclear weapons arsenal. As usual on such occasions, there was no talk about the new Soviet nuclear missiles targeted on Europe.

This was not as remarkable as the fact that this time the DKP, which normally keeps a discreet and low profile, this time had its leader, Mies, marching demonstratively at the head of the demonstration.

The struggle against the Nato decision has obviously reduced fear of contagion so much that communists now feel that such a move is possible or even advisable. They may be encouraged by the fact that they have at last succeeded in establishing a connection with the influential BBU.

Cooperation on this point between these two very different organisations has proved itself in the collection of signatures for the Krefeld Appeal.

This appeal by the Committee, the Greens, the DKP and others against the installation of new nuclear weapons in Europe has won so much support that SPD national secretary Peter Glotz had to send a round robin to SPD members warning them against signing the appeal.

More than a hundred SPD members, some of them prominent, are said to have signed already. Other points show that borders are fluid. Two major groups have so far proved immune to the temptation of joining the motley spectrum of the peace movement: the pacifist section of the SPD (apart from the Young Socialists) and — with some exceptions — church groups.

It is difficult to make out exactly how much influence the movement has in the SPD. Some local party branches — Bonn and Dortmund for instance — have clearly spoken out against the Nato modernisation decision.

And the Baden-Württemberg party only just managed to block a resolution to the same effect by the *Land* executive. The driving force there is and was Erhard Eppler. Former Bonn minister Eppler stands so to speak on the borderline between pacifism and the party majority.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, on the other hand, is prepared to stand or fall by the modernisation decision. The stronger the peace movement becomes, the harder Schmidt tries to build dams against it, as far as possible to the left of the party. He says he can imagine some comrades saying "better red than dead" but in political practice he considers this attitude naive.

It was no accident that Schmidt said this in an interminable interview in the Protestant Commentaries. Like many other Social Democrats, Schmidt believes that pacifism within the Protestant Church is the element of the movement to be taken most seriously because it has the greatest influence on society as a whole and on the SPD in particular.

It is true that there is also resistance to the modernisation decision in the Catholic Church, particularly in Pax Christi. But it is comparatively vague.

There has been an intense proliferation of pacifist action groups in the *Land* churches recently, some at local level.

The Chancellor is particularly worried that this new pacifism could penetrate the SPD and deprive him of the majority he now has for his course of action. Party officials, however, are alarmed that the SPD could lose a crucial reservoir of voters if it does not enter a dialogue with the peace groups in the churches.

Rudolf Grosskopff

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 April 1981)

Carstens warns churches on political involvement

[P]resident Carstens, unlike his prede[c]essors Scheel and Heinemann, has [ma]de few statements on political mat[ters] while in office.

[I]t is all the more surprising, therefore, [that] he should now criticise the [chur]ches.

Carstens agrees with Chancellor [Sch]midt who told Protestant priests that [he] thought they too often used their of[ficia]l and ecclesiastical authority by inter[feri]ng in day-to-day politics.

[T]he churches disagreed, and will pro[bab]ly tell Carstens so. Nonetheless, the [con]troversy touches on an important [pro]blem which has arisen on a number [of] occasions recently and cannot simply [be] dismissed.

Carstens also underlined in his criti[cism] that he was not aiming at the offi[cial] church leadership but at individual [prie]sts who increasingly feel inclined to [bec]ome involved in politics, whether it [is] in the anti-nuclear power movement [or] as in Frankfurt recently, in the anti-[air]port-extension protest.

And they justify their actions with [pas]toral arguments. Carstens pointed out [that] the peace question was another area of problems in this respect.

The temptation to demonstrate [aga]inst armament and thereby against [...]n and Western defence policy is [...]at.

Many citizens have taken part in such [...]ions, including priests. The subject is [ex]plosive enough. And it could become [a m]ajor political problem.



Karl Carstens (Photo: Sven Simon)

Of course churches have the right and sometimes even the duty to state their views on political questions.

But is should not be a matter for the free will of individual priests to decide whether or not they should become involved in issues such as opposition to the Nato modernisation decision.

Carstens has warned that there are limits to such activities. There limits must be respected, in the interest of the churches themselves. *Achim Melchers*

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 April 1981)

Dissent over rebuke

President Carstens' warning to the churches about becoming involved in politics has met with a mixed response.

The CDU/CSU said that Carstens statement on "the abuse of pastoral office" was to be welcomed as "clear and to the point".

But FDP deputy chairman Liselotte Funcke said that there is nothing wrong with churches expressing their views on peace.

Carstens, against a background of increasing involvement by churchmen, particularly protestants, in the West German peace movement, had issued a statement.

In it he warned against "presenting subjective political opinions claiming to be Christian truth."

Frau Funcke said church representatives must have the right to discuss measures to safeguard peace, even if this led to differences of opinion.

CDU MP Willi Weiskirch thanked the President for speaking out clearly in the often confused discussion about questions of peace and defence.

Protestant Church spokesman Dietrich Sattler said that the worldwide arms race was a problem for the consciences with the Sermon on the Mount, wanted new forms of safeguarding peace.

Carstens had criticised some Protestant priests for citing the Sermon on the Mount when "calling for concessions in the disarmament sphere or rejecting the principle of the military balance of power."

dpa

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 April 1981)

STATE SECURITY

Hunger strike ends as one terrorist dies

The death after a hunger strike of the terrorist Sigurd Debus has led to stepped-up attacks on department stores, offices and public institutions.

There is a direct link between these acts of violence and the self-inflicted death of a prisoner who was subject to normal prison conditions as well as the now discontinued hunger strike of more than 20 imprisoned terrorists.

The hunger strike has achieved next to nothing. The letter Bonn Justice Minister Jürgen Schmude sent to Amnesty International, announcing the possibility of "changing the prison conditions of terrorists in line with their demands", was written before Debus died.

Moreover, the letter means relatively little because some state ministers had made it clear earlier that they would consider putting terrorist prisoners together in small groups.

The main demand by the prisoners — that they should all be brought together in one prison — was rejected by Schmude who in any event has no say in the matter.

The prisoners also apparently failed to achieve their other objective, i.e. to use the death of Debus as a rallying call for sympathisers.

Though the number of attacks have increased, the seed of violence has failed to bear fruit — at least so far.

Even so, it is to be feared that there is a hot summer in store. Conditions are not bad at all from the vantage point of the terrorists. Their actions coincide with a time of growing misunderstanding between the state and sections of the young generation.

The resulting unrest could help the terrorists as could the renaissance of the Ban the Bomb movement which, incidentally, consists of two groups.

One of them is marked by moral zeal coupled with blind pacifism while the other consists largely of Communists whose criticism of the Nato decision to station more medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe supports Soviet interests.

At the same time, this group ignores the overpowering medium range potential the Soviet Union has built up.

There are ample sources of conflict in this country, and the various fronts extend right into the democratic parties.

Should these developments and undercurrents combine with a revival of terrorism it will become increasingly dif-

Continued on page 5

A reluctant victim?

The hunger strike of imprisoned terrorists has claimed a victim ... not one of the lifers and not ... those held in isolation who died ... fellow traveller who was serving his ... under normal prison conditions.

It is doubtful whether he really wanted to die. He probably acted out of solidarity with the others.

His death has prompted most other prisoners to end their ... strike. It can only be hoped that ... good news.

Perhaps the terrorists and their ... pers have realised at last that a ... strike is no means with which ... achieve their aims.

Their demand to be treated as ... ners of war and hence as ... engaged in warfare cannot be ... Moreover, their determination to contin-ue their armed struggle precludes ... ing them together to serve their sentences in groups.

But they have achieved a ... modest goal. Prison conditions for ... victed or charged terrorists are to be ... viewed. The conditions differ from ... to state and from prison to prison, ... ning that there is room for improvement.

This applies even in those ... where a prisoner refuses to "mend ... ways".

Prison conditions should only be ... verned by the necessity to protect ... ty from further attacks.

The end of the hunger strike does ... necessarily mean that no other ... will follow.

The retaliation attacks so far ... rather haphazard. Still, they show ... there must be several hundred — i... thousands — of sympathisers.

Compassion with a defenceless prisoner on hunger strike is natural. But sympathy with and the condoning of violence is something quite different and nobody should overlook this.

Siegfried Mu...

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 18 April ...)

Measuring the options after cell death

Germany's second imprisoned terrorist has died as the result of a hunger strike, and there is reason for apprehension.

When Holger Meins died in 1974, his death served as a pretext for the senseless slaying of a jurist committed to the rule of law — only because, as the presiding judge of Berlin's highest court, he served as the figurehead of a system which politically motivated desperados wanted to do away with.

It can only be hoped in the wake of the death of Sigurd Debus that judiciary history will not repeat itself. Conditions today are somewhat different.

At that time, this newspaper asked whether we had really done everything to prevent the death of a man out to destroy himself. A subsequent inquest showed that it had.

Prompted by past experience, the medical supervision of prisoners on hunger strike was tighter this time.

The question now concerns the legal treatment of the matter, especially in view of the fact that the demands of the prisoners on hunger strike are directed at politically differently structured administrations.

Yet it was necessary to reach consensus — especially in view of the collective aims that are to be achieved through the hunger strike.

The Berlin judiciary seems to have been more willing than the others to negotiate feasible demands without considering prestige.

One thing is certain: politically motivated criminals, suspected or convicted of capital crimes, must not be granted concessions that exceed those for other criminals.

But there is no denying the fact that conditions in the maximum security tracts impose a greater physical and psychological strain than those under which normal criminals serve their term.

As a result, relaxations that would bring conditions for imprisoned terrorists in line with those for other criminals are quite acceptable.

The fact that following the official news of the death in a Hamburg prison of Debus the Bonn Justice Ministry released the text of a letter Justice Minister Schmude had written to Amnesty International, saying that he did not exclude the possibility of a change in prison conditions for terrorists, gives rise to the question: how is it that a dead prisoner has achieved something which, when demanded by living prisoners on hunger strike, was regarded as "unacceptable blackmail?"

Demonstrators can now point to this inconsistency.

Possible acts of violence in the wake of the latest death would hardly be helpful in engendering understanding among justice departments and the public for the fact that a democratic state should treat all criminals in the same way by adhering to the precept of possible rehabilitation for all without exception.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 April 1981)

No easing of tough policy on terror demands

A series of bomb attacks by sympathisers of the terrorist Red Army Faction (RAF), riots in Berlin and information received can be taken as indications of what lies in store.

At a time when the leftists, through squatting and the state's response to it, have become highly emotionalised, the "martyr's death" of a Baader-Meinhof disciple could well prove the spark that will set off a powder keg.

Bonn and the state governments are well aware of this. Ever since the kidnapping and subsequent murder of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer and the skyjacking of a Lufthansa jet with the subsequent freeing of the hostages in Mogadishu, politicians and the the security agencies have been committed to a tough response: terrorist demands are no longer met, regardless whether they threaten the lives of others or put their own lives on the line to force the state to give in.

This course of action was reaffirmed recently by the state justice ministers who, in a resolution, made it clear that they would not yield to the latest extortion attempt.

Many segments of the public favour tough action — even towards the unruly squatters, let alone towards imprisoned terrorists.

But the flexing of muscles by the state can solve neither the one nor the other problem. In fact, they are bound to become compounded.

The hunger strike by the RAF prisoners has two objectives. First, to have terrorists quartered together in prison, enabling them to communicate with each other and form groups capable of "interacting" and thus bring about the abolishment of the socalled "isolation imprisonment".

The ulterior motive is obvious: by bringing a fairly large number of terrorists together in one prison, the cohesion of the group would be strengthened and the planning of new activities and possibly an attempt to spring them would be facilitated. Naturally, the state wants to stop this.

But this can only be achieved by an unyielding attitude towards the prisoners' demands.

The second and much more important RAF objective is the mobilisation and expansion of the group of sympathisers, and this could in the long run be more detrimental to internal security than giving in to the demands of the RAF members who are behind bars anyway.

It is exactly this aspect which has received too little attention in the public discussion. It has been overlooked that the relative quiet on the terrorist front after the Schleyer kidnapping is due among other things to the fact that there has been an erosion among the ranks of the sympathisers.

The wanton murders of Ponto, Buback and Schleyer and, above all, the skyjacking of the Lufthansa plane with 91 people on board who were no party to the dispute between the state and the terrorists made many an RAF sympathiser rethink. This applied particularly to those who had previously supplied Folkert, Sonnenberg and Klar with forged papers and automobiles or had provided them with a "safe house".

All this has put a spanner in the works of RAF logistics. The terrorists, who see themselves as guerillas whose troops — as stipulated by Mao — "... like fish in water" in the midst of ... sympathisers, have thus suffered a ... back.

The hunger strike was to offset ... loss of territory by those who are still at large.

Reports about alleged "isolation torture", forced feeding and the danger to the lives of about a dozen RAF p... whose tortuous self-destruction seemingly leaves the state unmoved have m... lised those young people from whose ranks the terrorists recruit.

In any event, the security ap... have realised that many sympathisers who had turned their backs on the ... became active again in the wake of the hunger strikes. The ranks of the sympathisers were joined by new o...

Berlin, where the mere rumour of ... death of one of the prisoners' ... riots, demonstrates how little it ... trigger violence.

The state must not be open to ... mail. But it must also not be tou... at the price of new violence.

The weeks and months to come ... show whether toughness is a ... danger to the state than yielding ... prisoners' demand, putting them ... prison where they can com... with each other.

Joachim ...

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 16 April ...)

SOCIETY

Foreigners carry the burden of less popular work

A Swiss referendum has rejected suggestions that foreign "seasonal workers" in that country be allowed ... liberal terms of employment.

For that decision, the respondents ... taken to task by a Swiss newspaper ... nist for an attitude "incompatible ... Christian morals."

It would be a delusion to minimise ... number of Germans who have sympathy with the Swiss attitude.

Many Germans would rather see foreign workers here treated also as "seasonal workers", rather than see for example, Turkish families reunited in Germany.

On the other hand, everything is relative. Compared with the racial clashes in Britain (due to the same youth unemployment among coloureds as in the United States) or compared with the tension between the North Africans and the locals in France, the situation in Germany with its close to 4.5m foreigners is still remarkably "acceptable".

This is partly due to the fact that the percentage of foreigners in this country is still not as high as in France and that unemployment has hit the British and the French considerably harder than it has the Germans.

One of the German peculiarities is the fact that the employment of 2m foreigners (close to 10 per cent of the working population) and the joblessness of 1.2m Germans are unrelated.

Unlike in France, we have no demonstrators carrying placards reading: Employ Germans, not foreigners!

Yet there is still a condescending attitude towards our foreign workers as if it were our generosity that has permitted them to work here.

And naturally nobody has pangs of conscience over the fact that the foreigners among us are virtually in charge of removing all of out dirt and garbage.

Only few Germans realise that life in any mayor city here would grind to a standstill if it were not for the foreign dustmen, street sweepers, lavatory cleaners and chars in schools, hospitals and private companies. They are as indispensable in our municipal abbatoirs as they are in cemetaries where they work as gravediggers.

Our cafeterias would break down without the women from Yugoslavia and Anatolia, and hotels and restaurants would have to charge much higher prices if they had to attract German labour.

The shortage of nursing and cleaning staff at our hospitals would assume disastrous proportions without the help of these people, and major railroad stations would collapse without their help in shunting, loading, cleaning and stacking.

Without the industriousness of the foreign workers, life in Germany would take on an entirely different quality.

Germans would not have been able to afford the constant shortening of working hours if it had not been for these people.

Many also overlook the fact that what we euphemistically call "guest workers" have not only become an integral part of out service industry with its many tedious and unattractive jobs; they also work in all those branches of industry where monotonous, strenuous, dirty, accident-prone and underpaid labour is needed.

Fourteen per cent of the 5m workers in the most important sectors of the metal industry are foreigners. In foundries their proportion is as high as 25 per cent.

Certain sectors of electrical engineering could hardly manage without women assembly line workers. The Hoechst chemical works employs 20 per cent foreigners. The ratio in the construction industry is 30 per cent.

Wherever possible, Germans have taken off their overalls and put on the white collar of office work, leaving the manual work to foreign labour.

Moreover, the Germans have profited from the fact that out "guest workers" pay taxes and social security contributions like the rest of us but draw much less against these funds.

The recruiters who fanned out years ago, criss-crossing Europe, hired only the healthiest and strongest.

Now, their presence in our country is something we have to learn to live with.

Life with foreigners is no longer without problems, as it used to be when they lived in barracks without their families.

At the moment, the greatest strain is imposed on schools. *Peter Diehl-Thiele*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 April 1981)

Data abuse condemned

North Rhine-Westphalia data ombudsman, Dr Heinrich Weyer, in his latest report sternly criticises the illegal data banks of certain authorities and other quarters.

There seems to be no getting away from "big brother" in Germany's most populous state. This applies particularly to traffic offenders, cancer patients, school children, customers of banks and people using public transport without a ticket.

Dr Weyer also deplores the careless handling of official files.

Weyer and his staff found that several cities maintain data on traffic offenders.

Dr Weyer: "The law permits only the Central Traffic Offenders Register in Flensburg."

Though card indexes to facilitate the location of a file are legal, it is illegal to maintain card indexes that also contain information on court traffic cases.

Social welfare departments have repeatedly obtained information on the wages of people seeking assistance or owing alimony although there are no legal provisions for such action.

Dr Weyer also censured a number of medical associations that stored information on cancer patients.

Another violation of data safeguards is the practice of making parents of school children fill out questionaires requiring such private information as the number of siblings, the parents' occupation, etc. Such information can only be volunteered by the parents.

Banks are also among the culprits. It is inadmissible for banks to obtain information on a customer from other banks unless the customer has agreed to this in writing.

Savings bank customers are frequently asked to sign a piece of paper permitting the bank to forward data to the central credit information service even if the customer operates his account on a pure credit balance basis.

Says the ombudsman: "I consider this wrong and the same goes for the practice of making a customer sign a release, unless he is fully informed of the consequences."

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 April 1981)

Outbreak of violence raises some crucial questions

An outbreak of violence in Frankfurt where police and left-wing Turks clashed inflicted more than light wounds.

Violent political disputes on neutral territory raise the question as to how we can prevent Germany from becoming a theatre of war for the disputes of feuding Turkish groups after the military takeover in Ankara.

The riots organised by a few leftists are more than just a violation of our laws. They clearly hamper the discussion over the delicate problem of asylum and aliens' rights.

The net result of the violence is that xenophobia has been fueled and legitimate demands by aliens fail to meet with understanding.

The unwillingness of some Turks to abide by the laws of their host country, fighting out their differences of opinion in the streets, gives rise to grave concern.

The number of right extremists is clearly considerably higher than that of militant leftists, and there is no indication that commonsense will prevail.

So far, the authorities have desisted from taking tough action against these extremists whose political ideas are incompatible with the German Constitution. It is time to take off the kid gloves.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 April 1981)

Continued from page 4

...ult to engage in a dialogue with our sceptical new generation.

Yet a democratic country needs this dialogue to provide a bridge between the state and its critics.

But by the same token, a democratic state must not permit itself to be put morally in the dock by a couple of dozen terrorists.

No matter how correct it is to consider further humanisation of prison conditions for terrorists, it would be wrong to give these people extra privileges.

As a result, it is necessary to stress time and again that the self-inflicted death of Sigurd Debus — like that of Holger Meins before him — does not put the state in a position where it can be blackmailed.

Personal regret about the death of a young man who senselessly sacrificed his life must not lead to an abolishment of the established penal system, criteria of justice and the security interests of a democratic society.

The protection of society from terrorism must retain its importance.

Terrorism's disregard for human life was demonstrated once more by the pointless death of a fanatic. *Bodo Schulte*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 April 1981)

Relatives keep on coming to join the men

Major concern is developing over the increasing number of foreign women and children coming to Germany to join their fathers and husbands.

More and more are arriving, but there is a shortage of cash for projects to help them integrate.

Following the influx of the past few months, there are now again 4.5m foreigners living in this country — one-third of them Turks.

Forty-six per cent of foreign children under 16 are Turkish.

According to the authorities, whole boroughs in some major cities are now totally dominated by foreigners and there is no chance of truly integrating these people.

There is more and more evidence that the tide of next-of-kin coming to this country has largely been made possible through certain tricks.

Adults whose date of birth is not officially recorded in their home country pass themselves off as being younger than they are — frequently by up to two or three years. This enables them to circumvent the age limit of 18 for the reunification of children and parents.

A spot check showed that of 660 Turkish children who came to this country in the course of family reunification, 541 had had their age tampered with.

There is also clear evidence of rising "bride prices". More and more Turks of the second generation of foreign workers marry at home and then bring their wives to Germany. This "pride trade" has meanwhile become big business in Turkey.

The problems are to be aired soon at a conference of labour ministers of the *Länder*.

The number of next-of-kin who are likely to make use of the family reunification scheme in the future can be estimated by the fact that government child allowances are at present being paid for 380,000 children still living in the father's home country.

Moreover, starting from 1986, Turkey will fully benefit from EEC provisions guaranteeing the freedom of movement within the Community.

Bonn is obviously interested in driving home to the other EEC partners the problems that this will cause. *dpa*

(Rheinische Post, 7 April 1981)

■ THE ECONOMY

Monetary policy under criticism in research institutes' report

Monetary policymakers, specifically the Bundesbank, come in for heavy criticism in the latest report by the five leading economic research institutes.

The report blames monetary policy for the decline in investment and GNP.

A less remarkable aspect of the report is the forecast.

After all, the fact that our economic position — in terms of unemployment, inflation and negative growth — is even worse now than at the time of the government's annual economic report in February is in keeping with the impression of the business community.

But the downward amendment of the major data does not mean that the recession has acquired a new, disastrous quality.

It only confirms what the economic research institutes said in their report at the beginning of the year — to cover their backs so to speak: should the turning point be delayed only a few weeks and thus fall in the late autumn the annual figures for growth, employment and inflation would be even worse.

Economic policy makers are unlikely to be pleased with the report. If the experts' criticisms of all economic policy makers, regardless of the quarter from which they hail, are correct, nobody would have the right publicly or semi-publicly to complain and gloat over the mistakes of the others.

The marks they gave to the financial and economic policy makers are not good enough to encourage the chancellor to blame the gathering momentum of the recession on the Bundesbank alone.

On the other hand, the central bank's policy has come under heavy criticism.

Helmut Schmidt in his turn has forced the central bank's monetary policy into the corset of his own European monetary system which leaves the central bankers little scope for a sensible policy.

It is in this tangle of mistakes that the parties to collective bargaining (which stand accused by the economic research institutes of not having drawn the right conclusions from the international struggle for market shares) are expected to act.

What else can you call it but poor marks for our economic policy when the nation's top economists accuse policy makers of having transplanted external economic difficulties to our economy through ignorance or the inability to make a decision, thus forcing the economy into avoidable zig-zagging.

The report blames the monetary policy for the decline in investment and GNP. According to the experts, the state is economising in growth-promoting long-term spending because it lacks the courage to restrict collective consumption to the narrower scope that now remains.

And the parties to collective bargaining are like horse traders trying to pull the wool over the workers' eyes by not telling them that they will be the losers in the end.

For a country which prides itself on its economic policy and its management of social conflicts, this is a slap in the face notwithstanding the academically mild form of the rebuke by the experts.

Still, compared with other comparable countries — regardless whether more on the conservative or more on the socialist side, the assessment of Germany's economic policy is still relatively positive — and even the critics from the economic research institutes would agree on this.

But unlike politicians, economists cannot adopt this relativity standpoint.

As government advisers to policy makers, it is not their function to bring about majorities.

Naturally, it is hard for politicians to see the consolidation of the budget also as an infraction of the laws gov[...] performance. And equally naturally [...] parties to collective bargaining [...] tempted to evade the exigencies [...] minishing growth.

But the economists would fail [...] of their responsibility if the tou[...] of policy making were to prompt [...] to stop applying rational probes t[...] results of policy making.

By applying these probes they [...] become adversaries of the polit[...] who appointed them as advisers in [...] first place. On the contrary: the st[...] atively high quality of Germany's [...] nomic policy and the public's [...] rstanding for unpopular measures [...] be incomprehensible without the c[...] discussion contributions on the pa[...] the Council of Experts.

The still brief history of world [...] nomic summits shows the grave [...] takes that can ensue if economic p[...] leaves the plane of matter-of-fact an[...] tional assessment in favour of soc[...] higher plane political decisions. The [...] ticism by the economic research i[...] tutes *must* have bite. *Hans D. Barbi[...]*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April [...])

Outlook for 1981
Spring assessment of the econo[...] research institutes

	1980	1981 (Estim[...])
Growth %	+1.8	-1[...]
Price rises %	+5.5	+[...]
Unemployed	889000	1.2[...]

INDEX FUNK 1037

Muted reaction to Bonn's DM6bn loan

The German government's decision to borrow more than DM6bn to provide business with cheap credit, promote alternative energy sources and modernise production capacity, has met with little enthusiasm.

The business community has been sceptical: it would have preferred instead the green light for the development of nuclear energy.

The basic idea behind the Franco-German borrowing on the Eurodollar market is correct. The credit simply recycles the billions that went to the Opec countries to pay for our oil imports. This is as it should be and it bolsters our balance of payments.

Moreover, most of the money is to be spent to help reduce our current account deficit by reducing our dependence on oil.

So far so good. But the danger of an alternative budget that obscures the deficit in the regular budget is undeniable.

Though the money will be borrowed by the Bank for Reconstruction, in which Bonn has an 80 per cent and the *Länder* a 20 per cent stake, the deal nevertheless represents a public sector dext which adds to the deficit — and the demand to reduce this deficit has rightly been raised.

The difference in the interest rate between what the Bank for Reconstruction has to pay for the money and what it charges business for its loans ultimately rebounds on the federal budget. A one per cent interest rate difference amounts to DM60m.

So we shall have to remain alert whenever state debt and debt servicing enter the discussion. We must not permit this latest deal to become a smokescreen with which to divert attention from the national debt.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 April 1981)

Better things ahead, but how much better?

The general assumption is that there is a silver lining ahead for our economy. Just about everybody claims to have spotted it and most gather hope from the improved data on industrial production and the influx of orders.

The five leading economic research institutes in this country were the latest to express a certain optimism when they said that the recession was "nearing a turning point but that it is still very difficult to say exactly when this would come."

The whole thing no longer sounds as bleak as only six or eight weeks ago.

But nobody should be deceived by the description of this turning point. The silver lining which the lookouts believe to have seen is very pale indeed. The rich harvest to which our business community, the trade unions and the state became accustomed after the economic crisis of the waning 1960s will no longer materialise. In fact, even the brief prosperity of 1978 would be too much to expect.

Instead, let us at least hope that unemployment — if we are lucky - will stay at this year's level. But if we are unlucky it could well increase a fair bit. Let us also expect no more than that our available income this year will drop initially and — again if we are lucky — will stagnate next year.

But in all likelihood we should be grateful if our income in real terms diminishes only slightly in the next few years. The two better forecasts presuppose a great deal. They presuppose that the central bank abandons its policy of expensive money — a policy which it considers a must for reasons of monetary stability and for reasons of competition with the lending rates of foreign countries and hence the exchange rate of the deutschemark — preferably in the early summer.

They also presuppose that we continue for several years to come to give priority to investment aimed at saving imported and promoting domestic energy as well as at developing an economy that will benefit the generation to come.

There is much to be made good by the state and the parties to collective bargaining. The state has to make up for its omissions — notwithstanding declamatory proclamations to the effect that we must have courage for the future — in stepping up spending that would stimulate investement (as for instance in the transport sector or in promoting research) while at the same time cutting back on spending that tends to stimulate consumption.

And even if Herbert Ehrenberg and Gerhart Baum were to despair at such a shift in spending, the nation would cope with it. The chancellor and the cabinet should not leave it at a few billions borrowed from the Saudi Arabians and used to promote investement without involving the official budget — even if it was correct to borrow this money.

Investments are nothing but the result of forgoing other things — something we all find hard to do. *Dieter Piel*

(Die Zeit, 17 April 1981)

'More trade' message from Latin America

Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Ecu[...] are all interested in stepping up [...] de and cooperation with Germany, [...] cording to Hamburg mayor Hans-Ul[...] Klose.

Herr Klose has completed a tou[...] Latin America as the head of a del[...] tion comprising members of Ham[...] Senate and the business community.

Klose met with great interest in [...] ther development of economic ties [...] Hamburg and the Federal Republic [...] Germany.

Hamburg's good reputation in La[...] America had proved a solid founda[...] for constructive talks.

Stepped-up trade and cooper[...] ranged from help in building a sat[...] port expansions; assistance in sol[...] commuter traffic problems; plus [...] proved export chances for coffee [...] bananas.

Hamburg, said Herr Klose, was [...] as the focal point of trade with La[...] America and a gate to Western Eu[...] as well as to the Comecon states.

"We have managed to open the d[...] to political representatives in [...] America that would otherwise have [...] mained closed to our business com[...] nity," the mayor said.

His delegation had left not on[...] commercial but also a "political" ca[...] card in the countries it visited.

(Die Welt, 15 April [...])

[T]HE THIRD WORLD

Lomé Convention: many problems remain

DAS PARLAMENT

[...] signing of the Lomé Convention [...]med after the capital of Togo [...] it was signed) in February 1975 [...]rally lauded as the beginning of [...] in North-South relations.

[...] Commissioner Cheysson and the [...]sident of the Federal Republic [...]many, Walter Scheel, called the [...]ion the "model of a new part[...]"

[...]ress also devoted a great deal of [...] to the Convention, probably [...] of the exotic setting in which it [...]ned.

[...], five years later, the euphoria is [...] The signing of Lomé II provides [...] an opportunity as any to take a [...] at the benefits Lomé I has actually [...]ht to the people in the developing [...]ies concerned.

[...]y development experts have [...]while expressed their doubts as to [...] effectiveness of government deve[...]ent aid and even Gunnar Myrdal, a [...]er of improved North-South rela[...] and far above suspicion of being a [...]onist of cutting back on develop[...] aid, recently expressed himself [...] the same lines.

[...]d indeed it is hard to pinpoint the [...]l benefits to the people in the vil[...] and cities of, say, Black Africa aris[...] from the Lomé Convention.

[...]o-MP Katharina Focke, acting for [...] ACP (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific)-EEC [...]ittee, has presented an extremely [...] report of the results of Lomé I.

[...]ays the Convention is exemplary [...]ny ways, yet, development prob[...] being what they are, the actual be[...] are modest: "A drop of water, no [...] how perfect, can never fill [...]el."

[...] of the positive aspects, however, [...] the fact that the Convention was ex[...]ed and its provisions improved last [...]

[...] development concept on which [...] Lomé Convention is based aims at [...]ising the industrial and agricultu[...] structures in the Third World at an [...]ive integration of the ACP coun[...] in world trade.

[...]se aims have not been achieved. [...] has ACP-EEC trade expanded [...]cantly nor has the imbalance of [...] improved. The developing coun[...] still export primarily raw materials [...] Community, and most of their imports from Europe are finished products.

It seems that the free access to the EEC market (without reciprocity) which the Convention grants to ACP products, though a generous gesture on the part of the Community, has resulted in few tangible benefits to the ACP countries.

In those areas where the ACP countries have an edge over the EEC due to cost advantages resulting from low wages or better climatic conditions and could expand their exports, they are likely to run foul of unilaterally applied protective clauses in the Community.

How real this risk is shown by an official EEC warning to Mauritius that it might be forced to apply the protective provisions under the Lomé Convention unless Mauritius halved its textile exports to the Community. That was last year.

Another problem is that five or six ACP countries account for more than 60 per cent of the Community's ACP imports while 30 other ACP countries export virtually nothing to the EEC. Nigeria alone, due to its oil exports, accounts for 30 per cent of ACP sales to the Community.

The criticism of the development of trade in terms of volume is matched by the censure of the imbalanced structure of this trade.

Only five per cent of ACP exports to the Community are finished products compared with 80 per cent of EEC exports to the ACP countries.

The Lomé Convention has left this situation virtually unchanged. The Focke report thus aptly states that trade relations between the EEC and the ACP countries are still market by colonial patterns.

Stabex (the export earnings stabilisation programme) has been positive by and large.

Apart from criticism about Stabex limits and the lack of impulses for further processing of goods, the results in this sector are generally satisfactory.

The developing countries pinned much hope on the industrial cooperation provisions of the Convention, which formulated ambitious targets and even provided the necessary instruments.

The Centre for Industrial Cooperation agreed upon in the Convention is operating fully and has so far financed 125 project evaluations. The Centre has also financially participated in a number of projects.

Moreover, the Industrial Cooperation Centre has promoted contacts between parties interested in competing in the relevant markets.

Even so, it is hard to pinpoint any practical results of these activities.

By 1979, 319 million European accounting units (one accounting unit = DM2.50) had been provided for the promotion of industrial production. But these investments will take a long time to bear fruit.

The least developed ACP countries benefit least from the Convention. As a result, they are primarily interested in direct financial assistance where they actually receive preferential treatment.

Although this group of countries account for only 42.5 per cent of the ACP population, they received 64.1 per cent of the tied funds by 31 January 1980.

Funds set aside for Lomé I amount to 3.466 billion accounting units or DM8.6bn for a total population of 322 million in the 60 ACP countries.

By the time Lomé I expired, close to four-sevenths of the available cash was still waiting for distribution, not a satisfactory situation.

An analysis of where the money has gone provides the following picture:

Infrastructure	26.3 %
Industrialisation	21.1 %
Agriculture	17.0 %
Social improvements	12.5 %
Stabex	12.4 %
Miscellaneous (sales promotion, special assistance, delegations, etc.)	10.7 %

In view of the food shortages in the Third World, the amount that went into agriculture is small.

Under the impact of the world famine debate in the European Parliament, this sector will receive more emphasis in Lomé II.

The above table says nothing about the fact that it has been agreed to observe new criteria in scheduling future assistance.

Thus, for instance, 10 per cent of available funds are to be provided for regional cooperation and mini projects in the agricultural sector such as well drilling and the erection of small storage facilities.

The Lomé Convention lays claim to being more than just a simple trade agreement.

The institutional framework on ministerial, ambassadorial and parliamentary levels is to ensure that the Convention be invested with life.

Regular meetings between members of ACP and EEC institutions provide an opportunity to exchange views, express criticism and make concrete resolutions on the future shaping of relations.

Participants in past meeting stress that the atmosphere compared with other North-South contacts is business-like and cooperative.

Various ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meetings decided to accept a number of other developing countries as members. As a result, the number of ACP countries has increased from 46 to 61. This proves the attractiveness of the Convention to Third World, notwithstanding justified criticism.

The annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers — no report was presented in 1979 — calls on members of parliament in both regions to keep an eye on the progress of the Convention.

The Focke report, which was prepared as part of this cooperation deal, proves the willingness of all parties concerned to continue and constructively cooperate in the implementation of the Convention, notwithstanding shortcomings.

The scope of action for all concerned in the Convention is likely to become narrower rather than expand. This is due to several factors, among them: rising energy prices are reducing funds; indebtedness, which is also a problem in the developed world, is incomparably more burdensome in the developing countries — especially in relation to their economic potential.

ACP indebtedness rose between 1973 and 1980 from 12.5bn US dollars to 33bn US dollars.

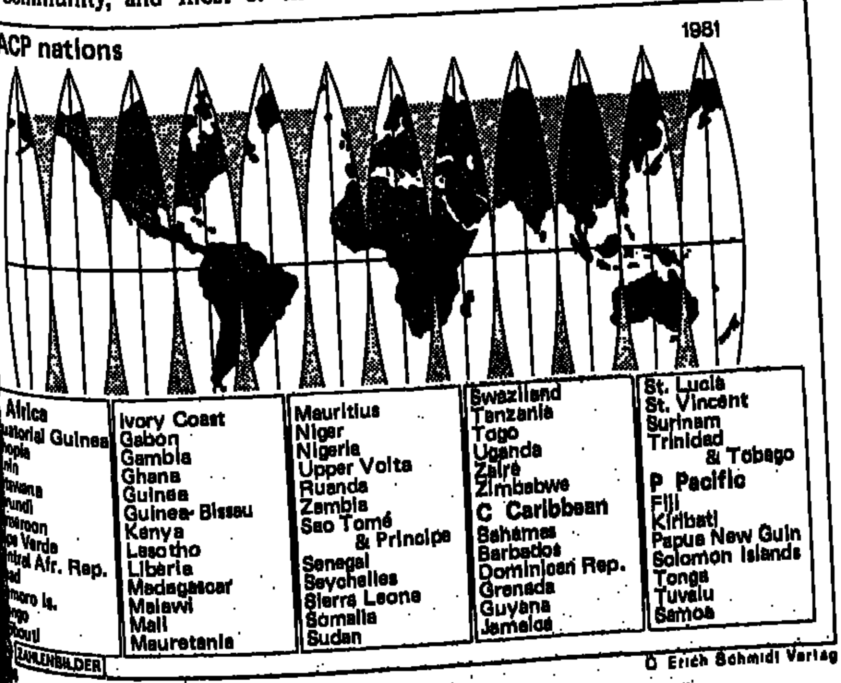
Although the developing countries are faced with ever growing problems, the Community — unless its members agree to pay more into the common kitty — will be hard put to increase its development aid.

The problems are exacerbated still further by Greece's becoming a full member of the Community (as of 1 January 1981) and the impending membership of Spain and Portugal. This development increasingly tends to make development aid an internal problem.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the EEC, which is the world's strongest trading power, cannot close its mind to the pressing problems in the Third World.

In line with the recent report of the

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Bonn gives an assurance to UN body

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Bonn government is to continue to assist the Third World in its population and family planning programmes.

Development Aid Minister Rainer Offergeld has given this assurance to Rafael Salas, the executive director of the UN Population Fund, and Carl Wahren, secretary-general of the International Family Planning Federation.

They had come to Bonn to brief the government on the population developments in the Third World.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Herr Offergeld agreed with the visitors that, notwithstanding diminishing population growth rates world-wide, stepped-up family planning remains a necessity.

According to UN estimates, the present world population of four billion will rise to well over six billion by the year 2000.

Together with the United States, Bonn ranks among the main financial contributors to the UN Population Fund.

During the past ten years, Bonn transferred a total of DM185m to the Fund.

Like in 1980, this year's contribution will again be DM35m. *rtr*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 April 1981)

RESEARCH

Discovery may yield basic information about matter

DIE ZEIT

The days when every new chemical element was given the name of its discoverer are long gone.

In those days, when things were straight-forward and uncomplicated, you could sometimes even go out and buy a small quantity of the element you wanted, if you could afford it.

Nowadays, it takes complex apparatus to identify even part of any new element. For example, researchers at Darmstadt's Heavy Ion Research Centre (GSI) have discovered four or five atoms of the element 107.

More precisely, they have discovered four or five atomic nuclei.

Atoms with such high atomic numbers do not occur in nature. The heaviest natural element is uranium with an atomic number of 92 and atomic gravity 238. All heavy atoms are unstable and subject to radioactive decay. But they can also be produced artificially. Before the high-powered heavy ion accelerator was developed, this was done by injecting neutrons into the heavy atomic nucleus.

This was followed by Beta decay, which transformed the neutrons into protons. But this method could never produce elements with an atomic number higher than 100. Today, even heavier metals can be produced by the fusion of two lighter nuclei.

In practice, as in Darmstadt, what happens is this: a heavy ion accelerator produces fast ions and shoots them at a target, a foil which in turn contains relatively heavy atoms. And if they are lucky, two nuclei meet and fuse.

Of course it is not just a matter of luck. The physical conditions also have to be right. But this can be arranged. Atomic nuclei are positively charged and therefore repel one another when they meet. To overcome this resistance, they need a large amount of energy. Ideally, the targeted nucleus should be moving just fast enough to stop in the target nucleus after it is slowed down by electric repulsion. In this case, enormously strong atomic power takes effect and the two nuclei fuse.

This ideal case does not generally occur. Normally when the nuclei meet the rotation or oscillation energy is such that they soon burst. Few of these highly sensitive atoms survive long enough to be measurable: 107 has, however, now been measured.

GSI physicists led by Professor Peter Armbruster and Gottfried Münzenberg produced it by fusing the nuclei of chromium with those of bismuth. The newly created atom was identified as istotope 262 of element 107.

A Soviet group of scientists in Dubna created similar nuclei in the same reaction in 1976, but they decayed in spontaneous fission. As there is an international agreement that spontaneous fission is not recognized as proof of the discovery of a new element, 107 remained controversial until recently.

The search for new element is not just a sport for physicists. Research scientists hope that every new nucleus will tell them more about the structure of atomic nuclei and therefore of all matter. The classification of elements to date would lead one, for example, to suppose that certain combinations of proton and neutron numbers produce very stable nuclei.

Helium, oxygen and calcium have such nuclei. Continuing the series, one

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No cloud over Europe

This picture of a cloud-free Europe was compiled by the Geophysics and Meteorological Institute of Cologne University from transmissions by Meteosat 1 satellite. Since the pictures were sent, in 1979, transmission has been impaired because of technical faults. The gap will be filled by Meteosat 2, which has for some time been waiting for launching. This, however, will not take place before June because a programming failure in the rocket-launcher Ariane, which led to am aborted launch, is being repaired. (Photo: IGM)

Wind behaviour device in airport test

A new system of recording wind behaviour near ground level is being tested at Frankfurt Airport, the busiest in continental Europe.

The device, developed by meteorologists at Hamburg University, is also able to detect all kinds of fumes.

Because of this, it is to be used at Esenshamm nuclear power station on the Lower Weser.

The function of Sodar (Sonic Detection and Ranging) as a measure of turbulence is likely to help smaller aircraft.

The problem now is that wind at ground level itself can be measured. But not the crucial field up to about 500 metres.

Masts and balloons of any useful height are, of course, not allowed near airports.

But it is in this area that a pilot of a landing craft wants to know how the wind is behaving, whether there are currents or other forms of turbulence.

With Sodar, sound is transmitted upwards in pulses (at a strength of 100 watts on 1.6 kilohertz).

The sound is reflected by wind movements and the echo is picked up on the ground. A computer can then calculate wind speed and direction from changes and delays in the message.

This new system of measurement can register sheering winds as well as air swirls created by large aeroplanes landing. At present not much is known much about the strength of these swirls. This means that in very unfavourable wind conditions landing intervals are prolonged for safety reasons and consequently fewer landings than usual are possible.

Despite these precautions, two light aircraft recently crashed at Munich-Riem airport after being caught in air swirls.

The Lower Saxon Radiation Protection Office will be using the system at Esenshamm atomic power station on the Lower Weser.

In the event of a catastrophe it would be possible, using a computer, to find out quickly in what direction and at what speed a radioactive cloud was moving, how big it would probably become and what areas it might affect.

The system is also ideally suited for monitoring exhaust fume levels in ships which incinerate chemical waste at sea. It can also check gas levels from large chemical complexes.

So, it is hardly surprising that a Hamburg company now plans to market it. The price of Sodar ranges from DM150,000 to DM300,000.

Anatol Johansen

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 April 1981)

Polar party survive blizzards – and catch common cold

The German Antarctic expedition has returned home after building a permanent base in Atka Bay.

Team members arrived back looking tired and drawn. Most have colds and many were seasick.

"They worked until they dropped — 18 hours a day," says expedition doctor Norbert Klapdor.

The expedition's leader, Dr. Heinz Kohnen, explained about the colds: The poles are germ-free.

"The immunity of people staying there is gradually reduced. When they come back, they are bound to catch colds easily."

When it is winter here, it is summer in the Antarctic. But expedition members complain that you can no more rely on the summer down there than you can here.

The ice was so impenetrable that the expedition ships could not reach the proposed base site on the Filchner Shelf Ice. So they decided to build the base at the second choice site of Atka Bay. Sixteen days were lost before they could start work. And then severe blizzards stopped work entirely on some days.

To complete the base in time, the men did shifts. They worked almost non-stop from six in the morning until midnight. The base was completed on March 2 and the West German Flag was hoisted. Five men moved into the igloos: a doctor, a meteorologist and three technicians, who will keep the base in shape until the first group of scientists arrive next December.

On the return trip, the ships were caught in severe gales.

Dr Klapdor reports: "Most were so badly seasick that they were ready for hospitalisation." Klapdor had had his hands full treating sea sickness on the outward journey, too.

There was no barber on board ship and so the 108 expedition members cut one anothers' hair. They also phoned their five colleagues staying behind at the base — via the Martisat satellite. Their news: "Everything OK but weather decidedly rough."

Dr Klapdor praised the expedition's discipline and the way members conformed to his rules. Klapdor told his patients: "The body loses more water down there in the dry air and so you have to drink at least three litres of liquid every day. Alcohol is very dangerous because after you have drunk it your body will give off too much heat. This will increase the danger of freezing."

Dr Klapdor could not prevent almost all the expedition scientists going down with a stomach bug for two days — probably because of tinned soup. When he visited the Russian base at Drushnaja, Kalpdor treated one man for appendicitis and another for severe toothache.

The main problem was that both day and night it was light. "When the sun is shining, it is easy to get euphoric and overestimate your strength." Many were unable sleep because of the light. "Sleep was very important given this euphoria. The main item I prescribed was sleeping tablets."

(Der Tagesspiegel, 5 April 1981)

■ THE ARTS

Purposeful lessons in film version of the Oblomov mentality



An ancient sofa used as a bed. Here, Oblomov spends his life. Oblomov is sleeping. Not because he is sick, the narrator tells us. And not because he is tired. And he does not enjoy sleep like an idler.

No, sleep is Oblomov's normal condition. He is waiting, waiting for his friend Andrei Stolz to return form abroad and change his life — which he does.

This is a scene from *Some Days in the Life of I.I. Oblomov*, made in 1979 by Nikita Michalkov, one of the better-known young Soviet directors.

Oblomov was written by Goncharov in the 19th century. It is a school classic. What made Michalkov decide to make a film of it?

The Oblomov mentality is passive, lacking interests, enjoyment of doing nothing, the rhetorical question about the purpose of life — without the strength or will to give an answer.

Oblomov was once cited as evidence of the weakness and lifelessness of the Tsarist nobility.

Director's interpretation challenges the old

Nikita Michalkov has a different interpretation. He sees Oblomov as representing the unwillingness to commit oneself to anything whose moral basis and consequences are unforeseeable.

Andrei Stolz is the complete opposite of Oblomov in Michalkov's film. He is a canny pragmatist, ready to rush into anything full of elan. Oblomov admires him, but also regards him as a warning of the dangers of displaying one's intellectual and physical abilities as at a market.

Oblomov's attitude to nature is presented as harmonious. Beautiful landscapes stretching as far as the eye can see, the quiet of the woods, are compared with Stolz's hectic way of life, underlining its vanity and ambition.

Oblomov-like figures, though this time contemporaries, are to be found in a number of the films now being shown as part of the Soviet Film Festival in Frankfurt, Bonn, Heidelberg and Hanover.

These include *The Saviour*, by Sergei Soloviev, shown at the Venice Film Festival, and Andrei Tarkovski's *The Stalker*, shown at Berlin and Cannes.

In Giorgi Danelija's *Autumn Marathon* (1979), for example, we find the figure of Busikin: at first sight he is a very busy man, an experienced translator, a good husband and a better lover, who has so many jobs, duties and commitments that he hardly has time for sleep.

He has something in common with Oblomov and with Stolz, whose industry can be seen as an unwillingness to face the really important questions. Oblomov says: everyone thinks hard about how to live, but no one wonders why they are alive.

The films at this festival suggest that a number of young Soviet directors are looking for an answer.

A clear — perhaps the clearest answer — is given by Nikita Michalkov in his short, cheaply-produced film *Five Evenings*, which he made during intervals from Oblomov.

Truth and honesty a persistent theme

A man and a woman, both lonely and in their fifties, meet again after many years, in the Moscow of the fifties, with its huge old flats in which several families live together, in which the world takes place outside on tiny television screens.

In this world the two do not try to refuse the illusory happiness of a relationship built on compromises. Each wants to be accepted as he or she is and in doing so risks losing the other.

The way Michalkov slowly reveals the reality behind these people's masks is slow but exciting, as his depiction of people who want to remain true to themselves.

The man who is true to himself and honest to others — this is a persistent theme in many of the films, including *The Turning Point* by Wadim Abdrashitov (1978) and *Some Interviews on Personal Questions* by Lana Gogoberidze (1979).

Being honest, trusting others — the price is usually personal success or the career, but the price is paid, unlike the dominant philosophy in this country.

Love is the touchstone, the test of human behaviour in contemporary Soviet films. Directors use the relationships between men and women, between children and parents, as litmus paper which immediately tells who who is any p... and who is not.

No big words are spoken, it is ... abstract values that are at stake but ... cific everyday relationships to ... people and the immediate environme...

Here, women play an important ... It is taken for granted in the S... Union that women have a training ... profession.

This affects their confidence. ... these films are impressive, convi... women, women with character.

In *Some Interviews*, the main ch... ter is a woman journalist. Until th... has always lived for others, ... others. Now she has reached the ... at which she has to fight for her ... sonal happiness, for her family: ... out that it is too late. Her ma... breaks up. She regards this as a ... as a failure. She feels empty, de... depressed.

And in the Oscar-winning ... *Moscow Does Not Believe Tears*, by Vladimir Menshov, a ... factory director is prepared to gi... her post so as not to injure the se... teem of her lover, a factory worker.

Do these incidents truly reflect ... ciety in which women have for ... generations worked for their living ... probably does not have to be an exp...

Continued on page 12

Lomé Conventio...

Continued from page 7

Brandt Commission, the industrial ... the developing countries have a c... mon interest in cooperating in seeki... solution to these problems.

Cooperation under the Lomé Conve... tion must not be seen as an isolated ... tempt by a specific group of states ... solve these problems but as part of ... global North-South dialogue.

The spirit of ACP-EEC coope... and the new instruments develope... the course of it, such as the Stabex sy... tem and the ACP-EEC institu... could provide major impulses for Nor... South cooperation as a whole.

(Das Parlament, 11 April 19...)

Discovery

Continued from page 9

concludes that from 114 onwards there should be another cluster of very stable elements.

Physicists have not yet reached this stage but they are getting closer and closer in centres such as the GSI in Darmstadt. Physicists do not yet agree on how stable these hypothetical elements will be. They assume that the atomic nuclei will only survive for fractions of a second — but they are not quite sure. Perhaps these atoms will prove to be completely stable and will not decay at all.

As all recognition methods are geared to proving the existence of radioactive decay products, it is theoretically possible that scientists have already created many such atoms without realising it because they simply flew past...

Theoretically, that is...

Doris Freiberg
(Die Zeit, 17 April 1981)

Shostakovich defection the latest in a line

Is it incapacity to learn or confidence in the country's inexhaustible supply of artistic talent? The Soviet cultural authorities continue to behave in ways which make it difficult to understand why every Soviet artist does not defect after performing abroad.

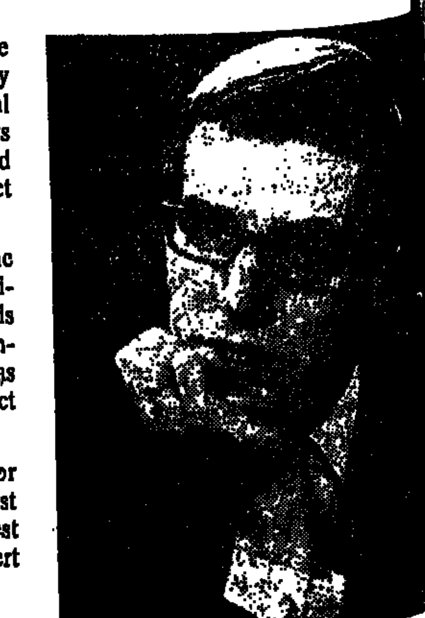
Violinist Gidon Kremer threw in the proverbial towel, then pianist Oleg Maisenberg defected. Shortly afterwards came the news from Moscow that conductor Gennadi Roshdenstvenski has been ordered not to extend this contract with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

So it is hardly surprising that conductor Maxim Shostakovich and his son, pianist Dmitri, have now joined the go-west movement and defected after a concert tour of West Germany.

Shostakovich is not only an artist but a historical witness from whom many Western observers hope for authentic statements on the reliability of the controversial biography by Solomon Volkov on his father, Dimitri Shostakovich.

Shostakovich said while in Moscow that parts of the Volkov version ... falsifications. Will he change his ... now that he is in the West?

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 19 April 19...)



Maxim Shostakovich (Photo: ...)

■ MEDICINE

Searching behind the camouflage for the causes of depression

It can take weeks, months or even years before depression is diagnosed and treatment begins.

Until then the victim has a path of misunderstanding, *humiliation and snide* remarks to cope with.

Not only are there a great many types of depression but the disorder also hides behind many apparently physical ailments that dominate the wide range of symptoms.

As a result, doctors are talking more about diagnostic methods.

But progress is of little use if the patient doesn't see a doctor.

A table of symptoms that was worked out years ago by Drs Volker Faust and Manfred Wolfersdorf and has now been revised and published in the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin* pinpoints the most important "masked" complaints that occur in depression.

Among the first signs is usually insomnia in its various manifestations — be it early awakening or great tiredness with inability to go to sleep.

Occasionally there is an unusual desire to sleep, though this must not be confused with the patient's attempt to "escape" his discomfort by seeking refuge in bed.

Some patients suffer from lack of appetite and rapid loss of weight, while others are very hungry.

These symptoms are further complicated by poorly defined stomach and other intestinal complaints or just a vague discomfort in the abdomen. *Indigestion and poor bladder functioning* are also occur.

Complaints relating to the head are equally confusing. They include a diffuse pressure, frequently above the eyes *or in the back of the head and* aggravated by tense muscles extending all the way to the neck and the shoulder.

Some patients consult eye specialists with complaints of a flickering sensation, *poor vision or, in fact*, a "*ghost*". But usually nothing organically wrong is found.

Others see ear, nose and throat specialists, complaining about inexplicable sounds or about pressure in the ears. Others have a choking feeling in the throat, burning sensation on the tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth, bad breath, dry mucous membranes and similar problems.

Dentists have been known to report *about (mostly older) patients* who keep complaining about false teeth that don't fit although close examination shows the dentures to be perfect.

General practitioners and internists *are also frequently confronted with cases* of "masked" depression. Their patients complain about pressure in the chest region, shortage of breath, shallow breathing, an irregular rate of breathing, heart problems, *dizziness* and *similar* complaints for which the doctor can find no organic cause.

The same applies to orthopaedic surgeons, neurologists, dermatologists and other specialists who frequently have to deal with inexplicable complaints of painful joints and backaches.

Yet the fact that there must be some (still unknown) physiological malfunctions is evidenced by the many severe endogenous cases of depression that go hand in hand with low body temperature, reduced metabolism, fluctuating blood pressure (mostly too low), excessive sensitivity to temperature with hot flushes and shivering. Sexual disorders are also part of this phenomenon.

Many people suffering from depression show it: they tend to be pale, their skin is frequently tired and lacks resilience, their eyes appear veiled, the hair is brittle (with a frequent tendency towards sudden baldness), their movements lack vigour and they often have a stooped gait.

Many of these people are extremely soft spoken, their voices are monotonous *and they appear to have aged.*

These symptoms can develop either quickly or slowly — the same as in a disorder that appears as the very opposite of depression, i.e. mania, where the sufferers appear *rejuvenated and full of* vigour.

But the latter is as undesirable as the former, bearing in mind the disastrous psychological, physical and above all social consequences of any mania.

The knowledge about the physical manifestations of psychological disorders is not new. What is new is the very high incidence of these disorders in the past few decades.

This can have many reasons, the analysis of which has not yet progressed beyond the discussion stage.

What matters is to diagnose the problem in good time to prevent the patient being sent from doctor to doctor without result.

If a doctor finds that there is nothing physically wrong with a pa[tient he] would be well advised to keep a[n eye on] the psychological plane.

He is unlikely to find much [at first] glance — and above all he [will not see] any signs of depression [initially]. [But] there are some symptoms he ca[n note]: sufferers are frequently incapa[ble of] feeling of joy and pleasure — *of any emotions*. They are [depressed,] take everything much harder [than the] situation warrants and look only [at the] dark side of things.

They overestimate the proble[ms that] confront them and have a [negative] attitude towards life. In [fact they] are constantly in search of th[ings] to substantiate their sceptical [view].

Even so, people suffering [from de]pression do not always give a[n impres]sion of sadness. Some are just [extreme]ly sensitive, irritable, cranky [and] tend to fly off the handle or be[come ag]gressive.

This is augmented by poor [memory] and inability to concentrate, [and they] generally find it hard to think [clearly]. They stick to details and have a [tenden]cy to worry about everything.

The individual patient usually [shows] only some of these symptoms — [and] even then not in a very pronounce[d form].

But the doctor who delves [into such] cases will still be able to diagno[se de]pression and begin treatment.

Most depressions subside with[out] *noticeable after effects* but every [timely] treatment provides relief and i[s time] won.

Marc Aust

(Der Tagesspiegel, 13 Ap[ril 1981])

Continued from page 10

feminist to be sceptical about this, and even the authors do not always seem quite sure.

In *Some Interviews*, for example, Lana Gogoberidze *uses low-grade hit music in* the background.

Vladimir Menshov's film tells the woman's bitter story in melodramatic form. Behind all this there are problems *which are difficult to solve, at least* at the moment, and which cannot easily be given precise formulation in art.

All the better, therefore, that these directors have taken up the challenge. They do not want to preach, they want to interest the viewer — and they want to entertain. They ask questions about how to live, and what the ability to love means.

Michalkov, Danilija, Panfilov and Averbach do not give any answers, but they do at least ask questions.

And that cannot be bad.

Maria Ratschewa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 April 1981)

Personality theory advanced in cancer research

A Heidelberg doctor has produced evidence that cancer victims develop specific personality characteristics *years before the disease breaks out.*

Dr Ronald Grossarth-Maticek assumes that there is a link between stress built up as a result of the personality and a weakening of the body's immunological system.

But how this link functions is not known.

His evidence of a psychological connection with cancer is part of wider research by doctors into non physiological factors.

This research indicates that there is also a link between certain personality traits and certain forms of cancer.

Dr Grossarth-Maticek's findings show that cancer patients usually come from loveless, cold and rejecting parental homes. The parents are unemotional and inhibit their children from expressing *feelings.*

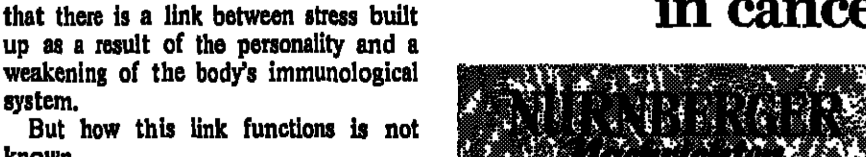
Physical contact with the parents is also rare. At least one parent has a dominating personality, insisting on industriousness and strict norms.

For fear of getting hurt, cancer-prone personalities try to sweep conflicts under the carpet, to mollify and create an artificial atmosphere of harmony.

To meet the expectations of parents or other persons they are intimately linked to, they deny themselves their own needs and desires. Conflicts are swallowed and there is no complaining. Their aggressions are directed against themselves.

Dr Grossarth-Maticek assumes that the stress thus built up leads to a weakening of the body's immunological system and so increases the susceptibility to cancer through mechanisms still unknown.

Another objective of psychosomatic cancer research is the discovery of character traits that go with certain types of cancer.



People suffering from stomach cancer, for instance, tend to be authoritarian and usually come from authoritarian homes that prevented them from expressing emotion.

Lung cancer patients tend to discipline *their own emotions for the sake of* harmony in person-to-person relations.

Professor Horst-Eberhard Richter of Giessen University has found that women suffering from breast cancer frequently also suffer from inferiority complexes and depressive inhibition.

But it is unknown which is cause and which effect.

Heidelberg researchers have found that women suffering from breast cancer are sexually particularly inhibited.

All German studies on the psychological causes of cancer coincide with the *findings of American researchers.* The following characteristics are particularly often linked with cancer: suppression of burdensome emotions, especially hopelessness and sadness; the avoidance of *conflicts* and *attempts at bringing about* harmony at any cost; self-sacrifice for others with the attendant neglect of the person's own needs including health.

Should it turn out that these factors actually have a bearing on the course of the disease, it should be possible to influence this through psychotherapeutic measures.

A research team, headed by Professor Helm Stierlin of Heidelberg University recently reported on its exp[erience] with family therapy for cancer pa[tients].

This school of thought is not o[nly in]terested in the patient's own emo[tional] state but also in his relations wi[th per]sons that are important to him.

The Heidelberg team has co[me up] with a typical family atmosphere [common] to cancer patients: relations betwe[en the] individual members of the fam[ily are] stifled and there is little possib[ility for] development. *Strict demands* cha[in the] individual members to the family; conflicts, rather than being talke[d out,] are converted into a sort of ar[tificial] harmony.

Explosive issues are *tabu*, and [after] the illness has been diagnosed th[e de]spair is masked by uncomplaining [cou]rage.

The researchers say that attemp[ts to] start a discussion on *hitherto* un[men]tioned problems remained fruitless [as] most families withdrew at the fi[rst at]tempt. Now they try to win over th[e pa]tient and gain his confidence by [his] supporting and going along wit[h his] unnatural attitude.

Dr Grossarth-Maticek has dev[ised] what he calls a "programme thera[py" in] the course of which the doctor [at no] point of not confronting the p[atient] with insights bout himself that h[e can]not cope with.

In the long run, the patient is [thus] enabled to articulate his needs.

Initial tests show that patients [treated] in this way can expect to live [up to] three years longer than other canc[er pa]tients who have not received this [ther]apy.

Rolf D[...]

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 11 Ap[ril 1981])

■ OUR WORLD

Earthquake children paint their story

Six hundred paintings and drawings by schoolchildren from the area devastated by earthquake last year in southern Italy are on show at the International Art Exchange in Frankfurt.

The exhibition, which is entitled "600 Italian Children Depict the Earthquake", has been organised jointly by the *Corriere d'Italia*, an Italian workers' publication in Germany, and the journalist Heinrich Dörr.

Together with his wife, a child psychologist originally from the quake region, he was one of the first German helpers to go to southern Italy.

The pictures themselves show the terror the quake struck into the minds of the children: two faces in the upper left corner, tears running down the cheeks. The rest of the space is filled with crosses to mark the dead. The caption, in a child's unpractised handwriting, reads: *Dio perchée:* .. "God Why?

The 8-year-old girl who painted the picture lost both parents in the quake, in autumn last year.

Many of the 6 to 14-year-olds have accompanied their pictures with letters describing their own experiences.

The original intention to include works of older children was dropped because it was felt that too much political polemic would be included. As a result, these pictures would lack the originality that makes those of their younger counterparts so poignant.

One watercolour shows two children in the foreground. They hold onto each other, staring at a row of graves. An accompanying letter tells the story of the two figures. The two girls are classmates. On the day of the disaster they were sitting together and doing their homework.

"I'll walk with you part of the way when you go home," one of them said. En route, the quake struck. When they reached the home of one of the girls they were faced with a rubble heap. Her parents were dead.

The two girls ran back to other's home. But they saw from afar that the house was gone. And here, too, the parents lay dead under the rubble. Today, they are staying with relatives.

Coffins, graves and crosses are the dominant motifs. They show that death has left a greater impact than ruins, cold and famine.

Heinrich Dörr got the idea of having schoolchildren paint their expe... the hope that this would drive h... need to lend a helping hand.

He contacted schools in Italy... drive was so successful that thous... children responded, depicting the... that still give them nightma... months after the disaster.

All proceeds will go to the ... victims. A special account ha... opened for this, and only the C... San Angelo di Lombardi in th... area is authorised to draw agai... account.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 Apr...)

Cultural agreements with Fed. Rep. Germany

© Erich Schmidt Verlag

Special award goes to twin cities

It was a red-letter day for the twin cities Dijon in Burgundy and Mainz when they were awarded this year's *Prix France-Allemagne*.

The ceremony took place at the German Embassy in Paris and the prize was presented by Alain Poher, the president of the French Senate.

The prize is awarded by the Franco-German Society to individuals and cities for particular merit in promoting Franco-German understanding.

Mainz has been twinned with Dijon for the past 26 years, so it was fitting that Bonn ambassador to Paris, Axel Herbst, should have arranged for the gathering to take place at the Embassy.

In his address, Ambassador Herbst stressed the importance of twinning "at grass roots level", saying that despite diplomatic relations between Bonn and Paris it was necessary for the people of the two countries to establish even closer ties. Here, twinning could play a major role.

Among the most important things in promoting such understanding, Herr Herbst said, was knowing the other country's language, "and much remains to be done in this respect."

Alain Poher, the Republic's second man and twice interim president, made a point of closing the Senate session in good time to enable him to attend the evening ceremony.

A great promoter of twinning himself,

Continued on page 15

Franco-German youth body may get broader scope

The Franco-German Youth Organisation might be opened to a limited extent to young people from other EEC countries as well.

Family Affairs Minister Antje Huber suggested this at conference of the organisation in Mont St Michel.

Details are to be settled at the next Franco-German meeting in June.

At present, young people from other EEC countries find it difficult to participate in the various programmes of the organisation. Only 471 managed to in 1980.

Frau Huber told journalists that there was no intention to develop the organisation to the point where it would encompass the whole of Europe.

Mannheimer MORGEN

Last year, the Franco-German Youth Organisation organised 112,000 trips by young people to the partner country — 12,000 more than in the previous year.

The two countries shared the DM33m cost Frau Huber said she hoped that the budget would be boosted next year.

One of the resolutions passed at the latest (the 50th) conference was to bolster the monopoly position of the organisation. This means that there is to be no other organisation to promote youth partnership between the two countries.

In return, the Franco-German ... Organisation wants to improve its ... of services in promiting all types of ... tacts between the two countries.

One of the focal points of the ... nisation which, during its 18 years ... arranged or financially supported ... change of 4.5m young people ... two countries will be the prom... such meetings for young work... apprentices.

This group used to be under... sented due to language difficulties ... hampered contacts.

But even in 1980 the numbe... young workers and apprentice... crossed the border in either d... stood at 33,000.

The financing ranges from a ... sidy all the way to full reimburs... of all expenses.

The French representative praised ... organisation as "a gem in the coo... cooperation between the two countr...

(Mannheimer Morgen, 16 April)

The ceremony in Paris at which the Prix France-Allemagne was awarded to the twin cities of Dijon, in Burgundy, and Mainz. From left Alain Poher, president of the French Senate (who presented the prize); Professor Hans-Adolf Halby (who received the award document on behalf of Mainz); Emanuel Constans (from Dijon council); and Andreas Bussinger, president of the France-Allemagne Association. (Photo: Willi Wirth)

...ORT

National rowing coach resigns after long-running row

...al rowing coach Manfred ...ffs has resigned after disagree... with leading officials of the De... ...uder-Verband (DRV).

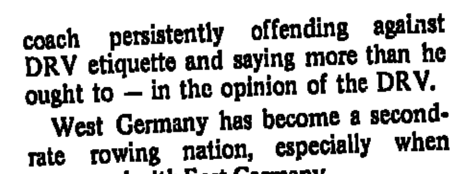
...before Ruffs departure, DRV ... Claus Hess said he saw "no ... future cooperation."

... verdict on leading DRV offi... ...bitter: "They tried to silence me ...y my credibility — and here ... succeeded."

... DRV executive regard Ruffs — a ... champion oarsman and stroke in ... 1960 Olympic eight — as a ...maker.

...ions between the coach and ... officials have been tense for ... As long ago as 1977 Hess ...ed doubts about "Ruffs' loyalty ... DRV and its officials."

... was during the International ... Championships in Munich, ... the B-eight, coached by Ruffs, led ...ional A-eight over most of the



coarse and was only beaten by inches in the final sprint.

The association's officials were disappointed at the A-eight's showing — at which Ruffs could not resist making a dig at national rowing director Karl-Heinz Bantle: "As long as the DRV sticks by its sport director there will be no real improvement."

This was strong stuff, given the dominant role Bantle plays in the DRV.

Ruffs duly apologised, saying that the words "slipped out".

In December last year Ruffs again questioned the abilities of sport director Bantle at a seminar for coaches in Ratzeburg.

Klaus Harder, chairman of the competitive sport committee, said it was "monstrous" to discuss such differences of opinion publicly and to include them in a sport analysis and then publish them at a seminar for coaches or anywhere else.

He said that differences of opinion between a national coach and the sport director should be cleared up "inside the DRV."

Hess wrote to Ruffs: "Again you have broken the most basic law of loyalty within the association and made public statements which could reflect discredit on the association."

Ruffs wrote to Hess on 7 January 1981: "After your letter I see no basis for further cooperation. My resignation will take effect from 1.4. 1981."

The German Rowing Association has got rid of a man who was awkward and who himself admits that he "cannot keep his mouth shut" and "sometimes goes too far."

But it has also lost one of its most capable coaches — a tracksuit coach, a pupil of the legendary Karl Adam, and a man always distrustful of any kind of sports bureaucracy.

The DRV needs people like Manfred Ruffs — people who prefer to be in a boat rather than behind a desk — to get out of the doldrums it has been in recent years.

And of course long-term planning is also necessary. The problem is the synthesis of planning and practice.

Of course the problems of West German rowing cannot be cut down to a coach persistently offending against DRV etiquette and saying more than he ought to — in the opinion of the DRV.

West Germany has become a second-rate rowing nation, especially when compared with East Germany.

Ruffs' departure solves no problems. This is a fact which the DRV with its insistence on loyalty ought to be self-critical enough to accept.

The DRV today lacks strong characters like Karl Adam who could command respect even when not wearing smart oarsmen's blazers. Adam's pupils are still there. But they either make themselves unpopular when they follow Adam's dictum and say what they think or else — like former champion oarsmen Hans Lenk, Horst Meyer or Dirk Schreyer — they do not want to stand for DRV posts.

Adam, one of the leading personalities in modern coaching, always fought against bureaucratisation in sport. And he, too, had little faith in the methods of DRV sports director Bantle. Adam's pupil Ruffs was bound to come into conflict with the DRV, which fully supports Bantle, when he spoke his mind.

Ruffs: "The sport director objects to everything that was tried, tested and proven I personally feel much more sympathy for Adam's philosophy than for Bantle's and so I was often faced with impossible problems when putting forward Adam's ideas to other coaches who shared my views — and doing so without appearing disloyal to the sport director."

Ruffs, coach to the B-squad, was one of seven full-time DRV coaches, of which Karl-Heinz Bantle is number one.

Ruffs says: "Karl Adam defended us against all criticism. As soon as he died, the DRV changed its policies completely. The aim was to copy the methods of East German oarsmen — but how could we without also looking at the completely different social background which gives them completely different training possibilities."



Manfred Ruffs (Photo: Hans-Jürgen Wohlfahrt)

Adam was a stroke of good luck for German rowing. He worked out the ideal shape and size of our blades, the leverage effect, the most favourable intervals in training, the optimum number of strokes over 2,000 metres, speed loss caused by unevenness in boat design ... but psychological factors he regarded as even more important than these technical ones.

His psychotherapeutic method was extremely subtle. On occasion he would even turn the team's aggression inwards on itself — to create new strength through controlled aggression. He did not like yes-men.

The problem was that this methods were so strongly tied to his personality as to be inimitable.

The DRV still has not recovered from the loss of Adam — a planner and practitioner in one. Everything since has been smaller in stature. No replacement has been found. When Adam was in charge, sparks would fly in discussions.

Now, all is silence. A craggy individual such as Ruffs is bound to be unpopular with officials. His dispute with the DRV is part of the difficult heritage which Karl Adam left behind.

Gerhard Seehase

(Die Zeit, 10 April 1981)

...e Louis: man and myth

...s, and especially professional ...boxers, are mortal. ...ends remain. ...long will we remember Joe ... Perhaps as long as Max Schmel... ...mong us. Rarely have fights been ...spectively glorified as the two ...Louis and Schmeling.

...minds us of the stories of old ...talking about the days when men ...ill men. Maybe it really was like ...Maybe the passing years have trans... things.

...tributes are being paid, there is ...talk of the dark side of Joe Louis' ...but for the sake of authenticity it ...be said that Joe Louis had been ...ing from mental confusion since ... a fact which his family attempted ...conceal.

...Louis spent the last years of his ...half-paralysed in a wheel-chair. So ...for his health. Ill-advised finan... he had the American tax-man at ...heels throughout his life. Of the ...and a half million dollars Louis ...from boxing, hardly a cent was ...the end of his life. American dream which few dream

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 April 1981)

Twin cities award

Continued from page 14

...ther delved into the beginnings of ...o-German twinning.

...ted in 1947 between Mont-béliard ...Ludwigsburg and has caught ... well that the 1,000th such part...ship is due to be sealed in May.

...Poher appealed to our youth to follow in the footsteps of the older genera... where twinning is concerned, saying ... convinced that the transition be... the generations will go off ...thly.

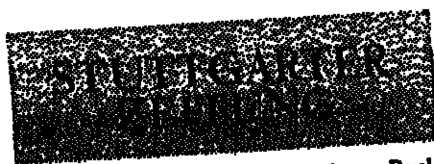
...fessor Hans-Adolf Halby received ...ward document and the medal (officially named *Médaille de la Paix* or Medal of Peace) on behalf of Mainz because the mayor was prevented from attending due to pressing business.

Dijon was also represented by a Council member, Emanuel Constans, because there, too, business kept the mayor from attending.

The *Prix France-Allemagne* has only been awarded 50 times so far. Its first winner was Konrad Adenauer (1965), followed by Carlo Schmid and the legendary General Massu. *Willi Wirth*

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 10 April 1981)

Feud ends as Breitner is recalled to German side



Bayern Munich midfield player Paul Breitner is back in the West German national team.

This is no ordinary return. Breitner is not creeping back to the fold. He is being welcomed back in triumph, with trumpets blaring and drums beating.

The feud between the German Football Association and Breitner is now officially over but the smoke signs are still visible. And there is still plenty of food for a fight.

The dispute was essentially one between an association with a definite proclivity towards self-glorification and a player who was not and is not prepared to take this.

And Breitner, who is known as Ayatollah Paule in Munich, is not one of those who keep their mouth shut for the sake of a career. Nothing is going to change now that he is in the national team again. The German FA will have to learn to live with him.

What he thinks, he says, openly and straight out, provocative but also often thought-provoking.

Breitner will be in control, on the field at least, because he is not coming back as one of the squad, but as boss. He will set the tone in the new team, and that will not please everyone — especially those who now have to fear for their place in the team.

But competition is good for business — even in the national team. It is clear that the national team with Breitner will, literally and figuratively, have a new face.

The time of lukewarm compromises will be over for good.

On the park; and off the park.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 April 1981)